

Fig. 1 Equivalent circuit of a solar panel connecting to a converter.

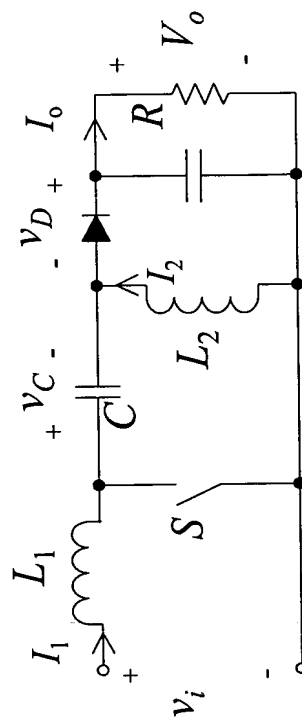


Fig. 2 SEPIC converter circuit.

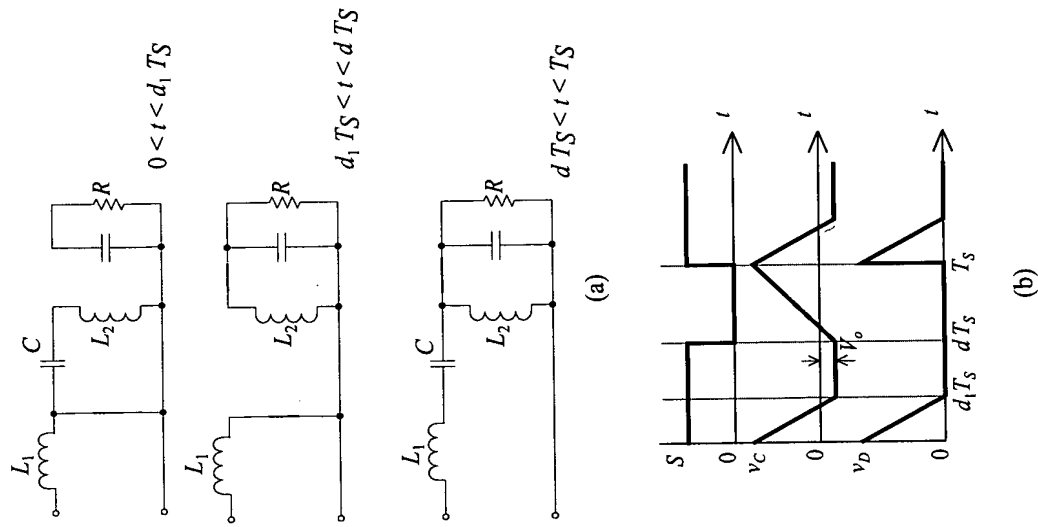


Fig. 3 Operating principle. (a) Topology sequence. (b) Theoretical waveforms of v_C and v_D .

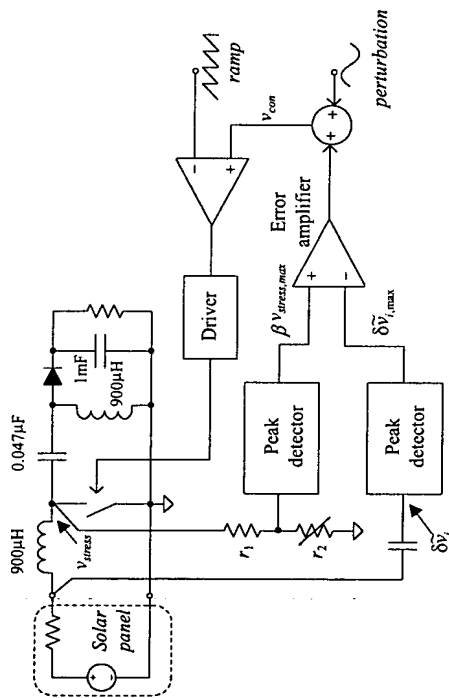


Fig. 4 Block diagram of proposed MPP tracking method.

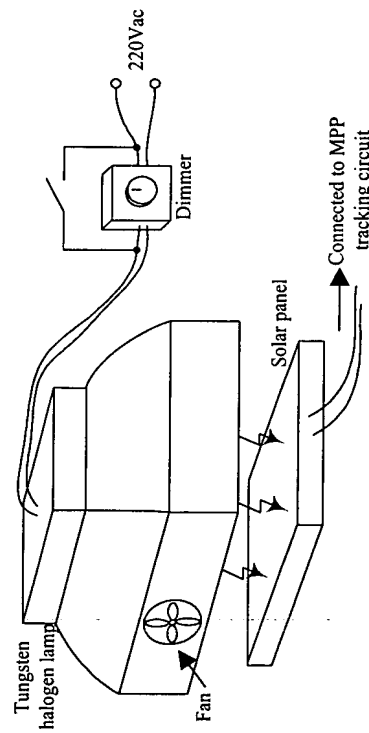
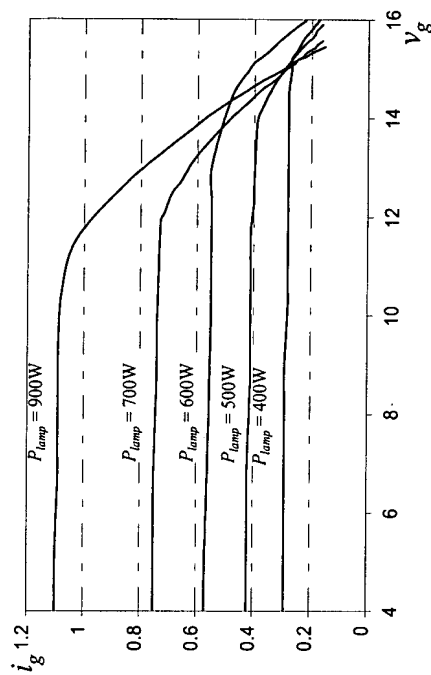
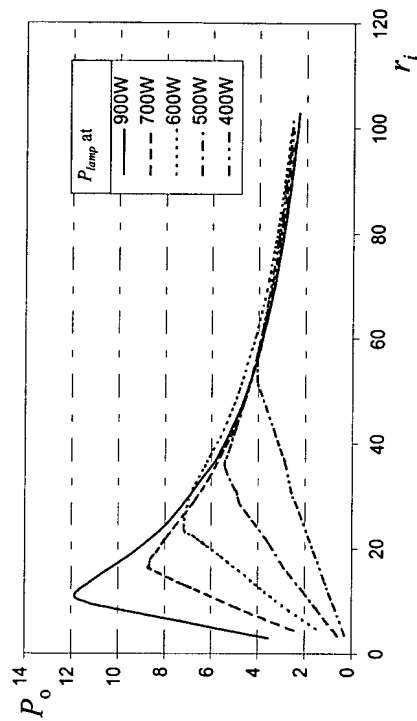


Fig. 5 Experimental setup for the solar panel.

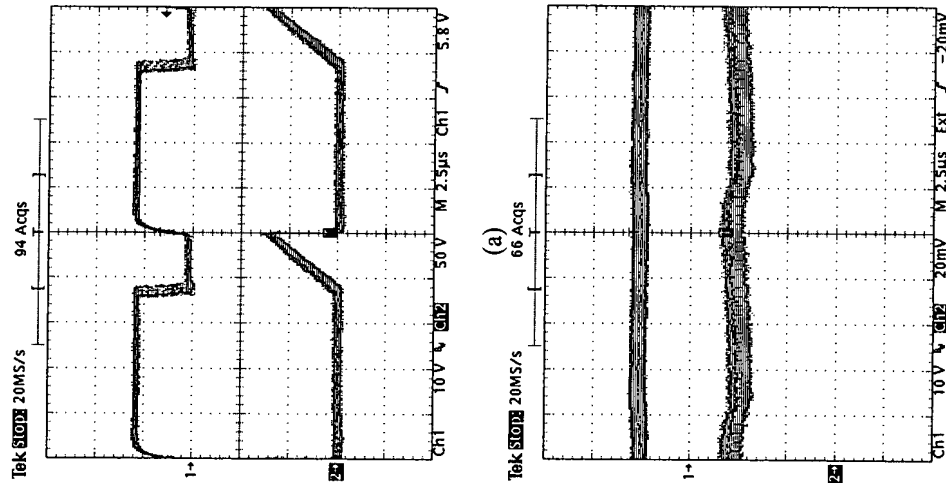


(a)



(b)

Fig. 6 Solar panel characteristics at different P_{lamp} . (a) i_g versus v_g . (b) P_o versus r_i .



(b)

Fig. 7 Detailed experimental waveforms of the SEPIC converter. (a) Ch1: gate signal, 10V/div; Ch2: switch voltage stress, 50V/div. (b) Ch1: input voltage, 10V/div; Ch2: input current, 0.5A/div.

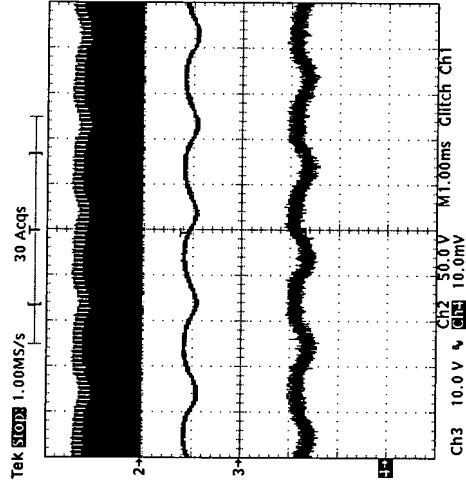
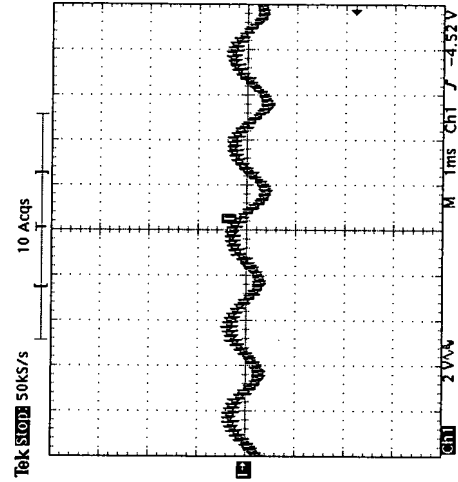


Fig. 8 Experimental waveforms of the SEPIC converter. Ch2: switch voltage stress, 50V/div; Ch3: input voltage, 10V/div; Ch4: input current, 0.5A/div.



(a)

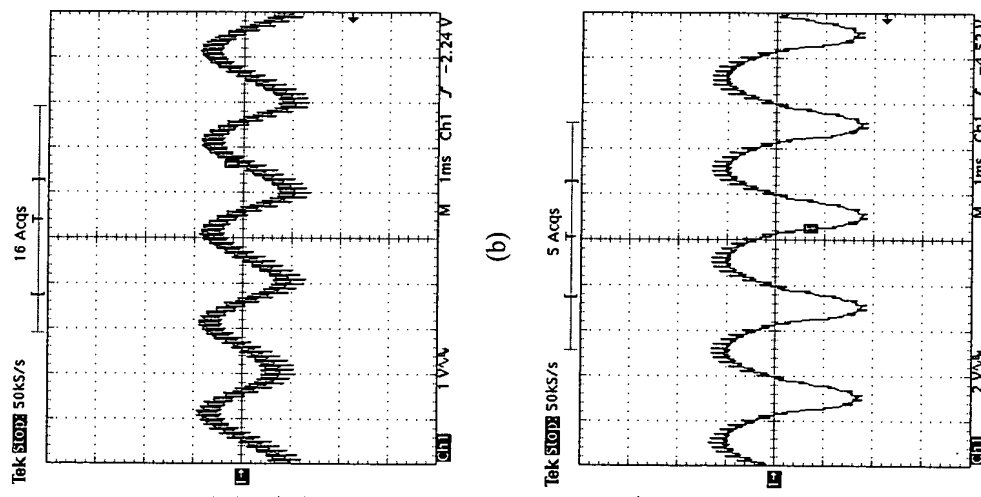


Fig. 9 Waveform of δv_i with respect to different value of R . (a) $R = 0.02$. (b) $R = 0.05$. (c) $R = 0.1$.

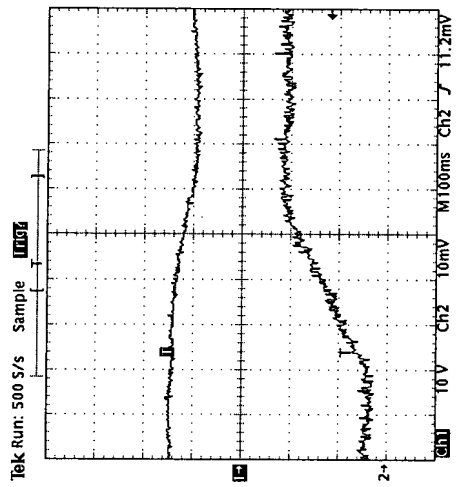


Fig. 10 Transient waveforms of the SEPIC converter subject to P_{lamp} changed from 500W to 900W. Ch1: input voltage, 10V/div. Ch2: input current, 0.5A/div.

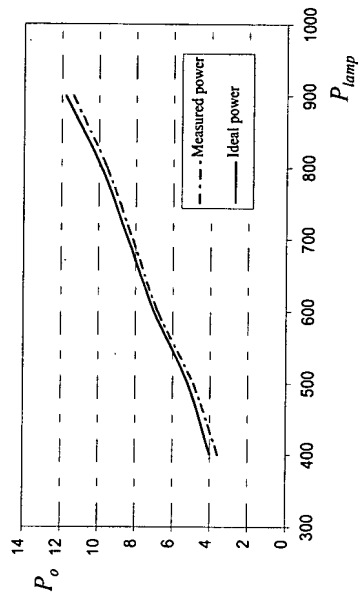


Fig. 11 Comparison of maximum solar panel output power using proposed method and the ideal ones in Fig. 6(b), under different P_{lamp} .

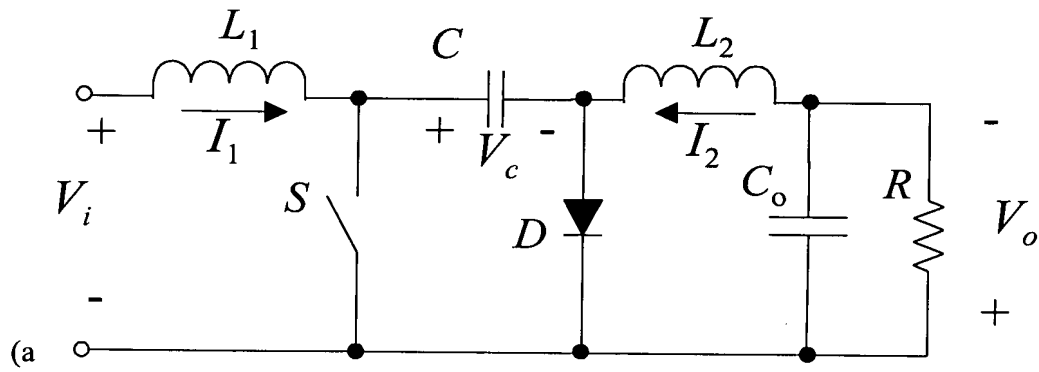


Fig. 12 Circuit diagram of the Cuk converter.

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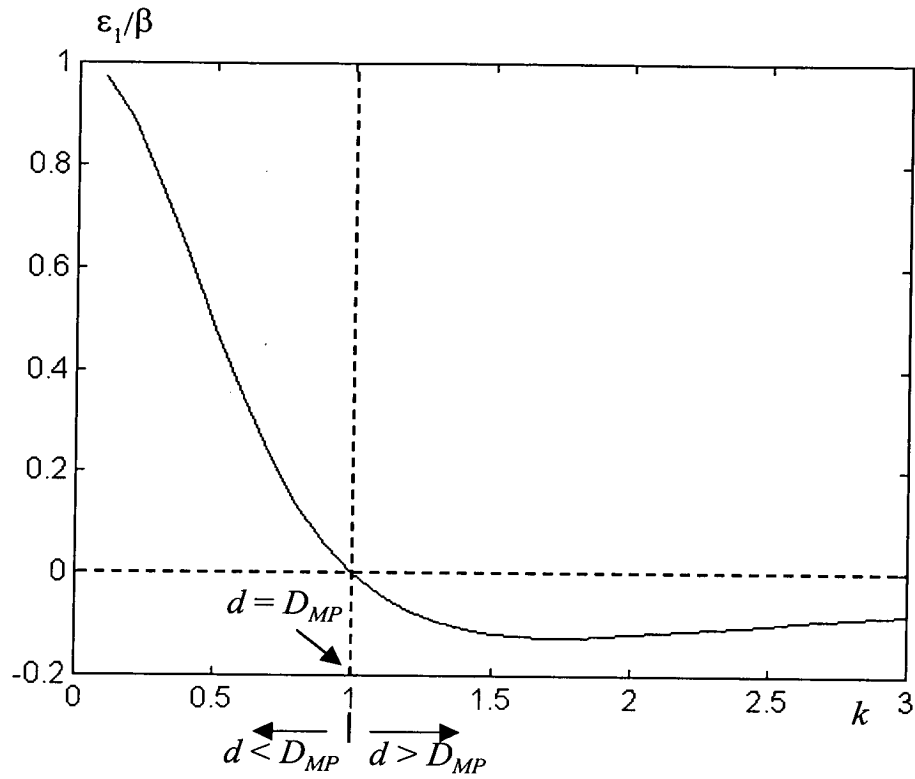


Fig. 13 Relationships between ε_1 / β and k .

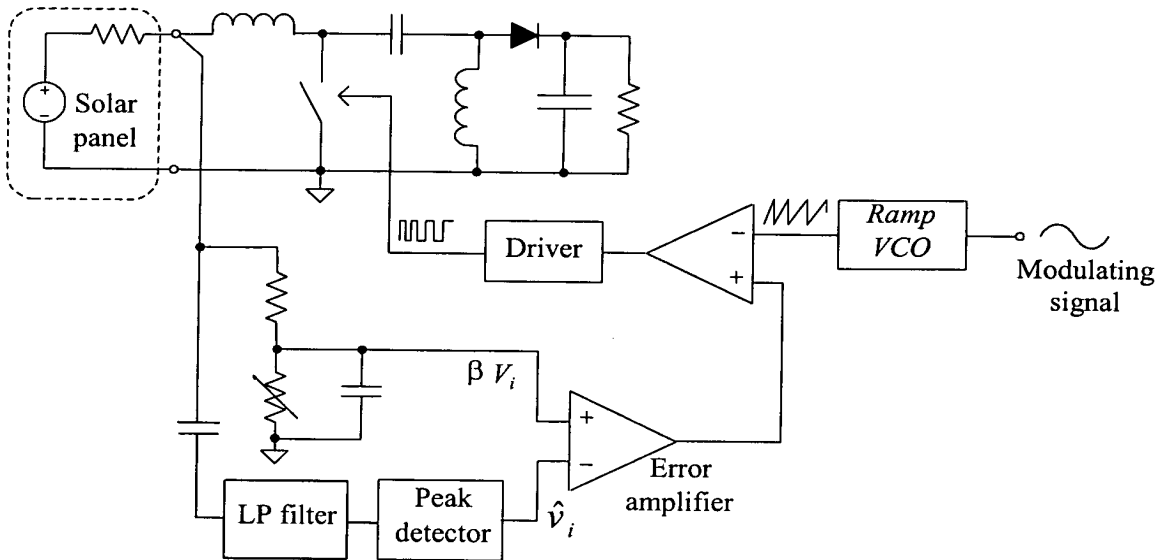


Fig. 14 The proposed MPP tracking method.

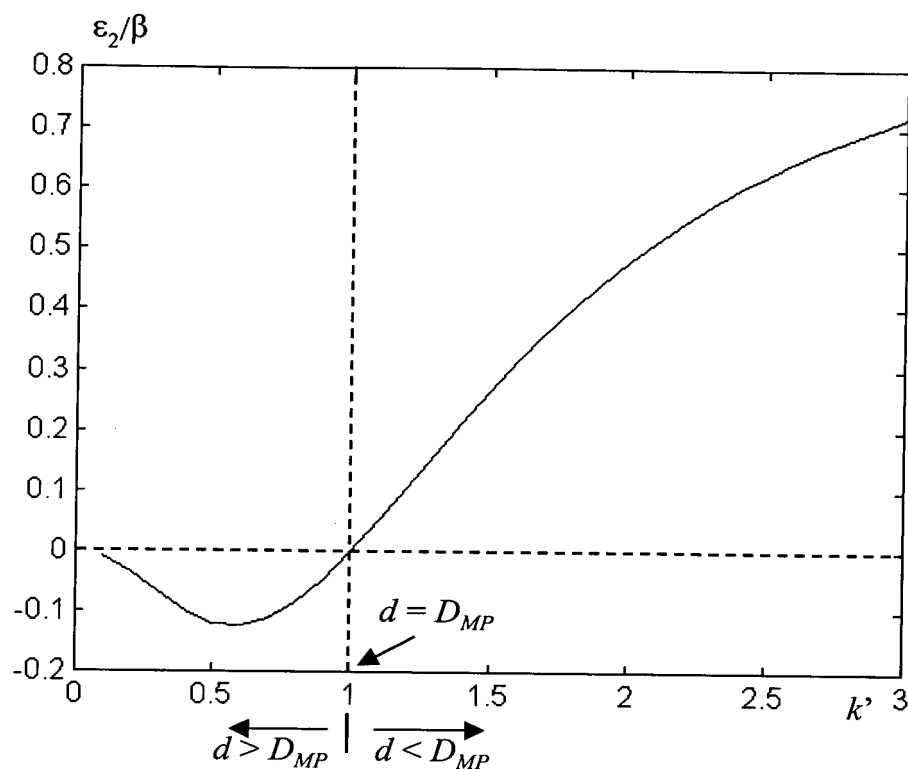


Fig. 15 Relationships between ϵ_2/β and k' .

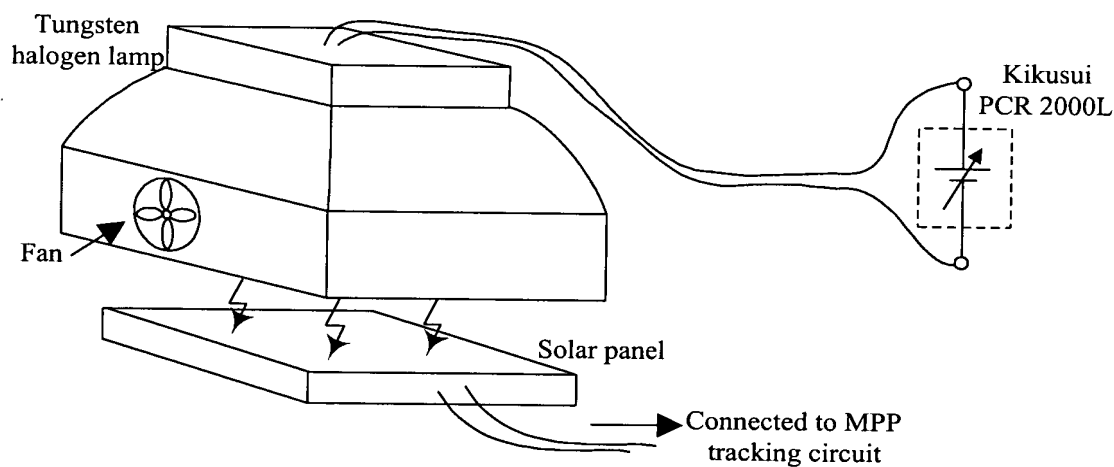


Fig. 16 Experimental setup for studying the proposed MPP tracking technique.

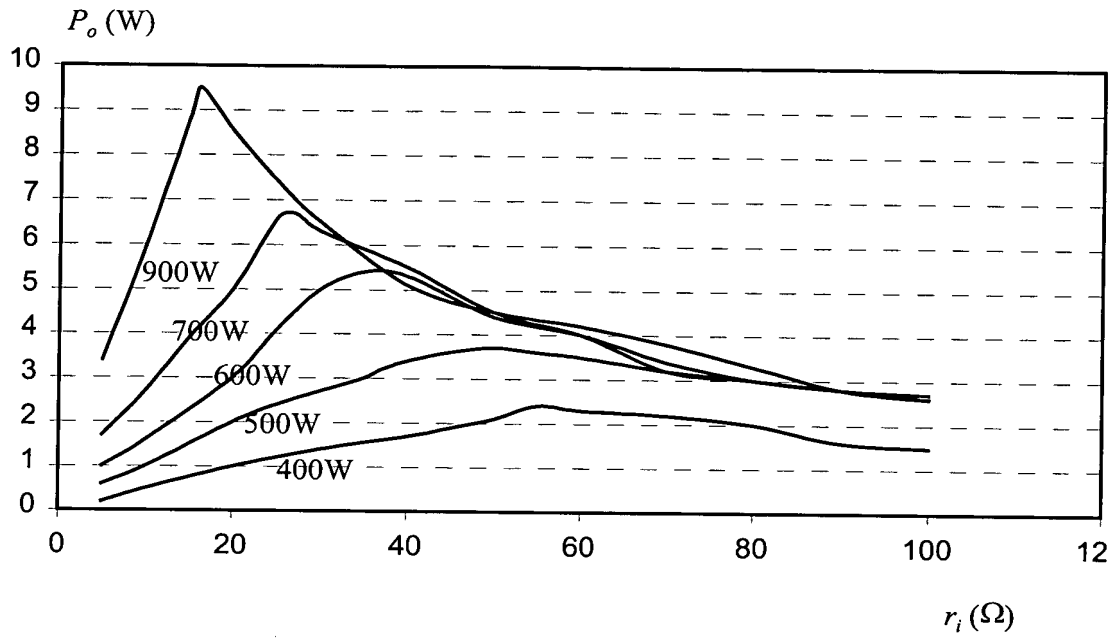
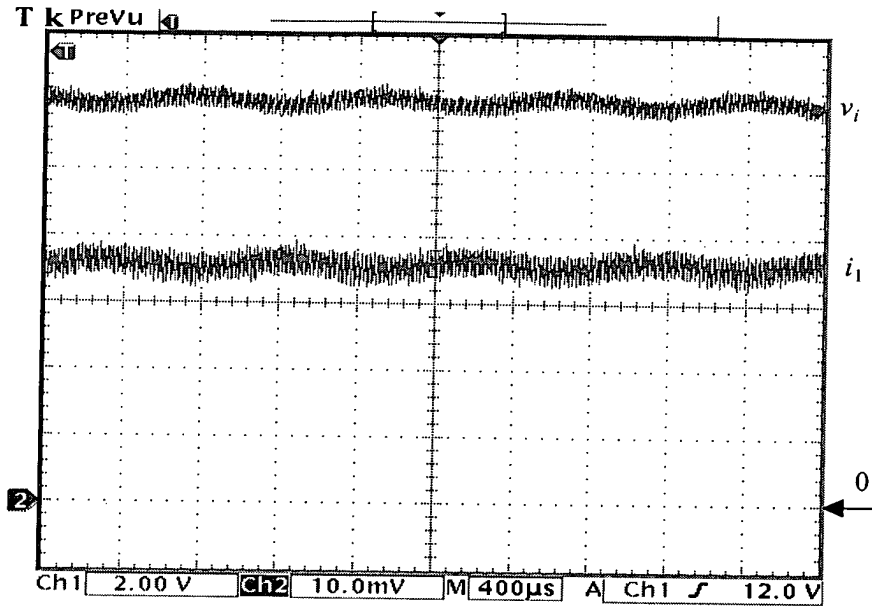
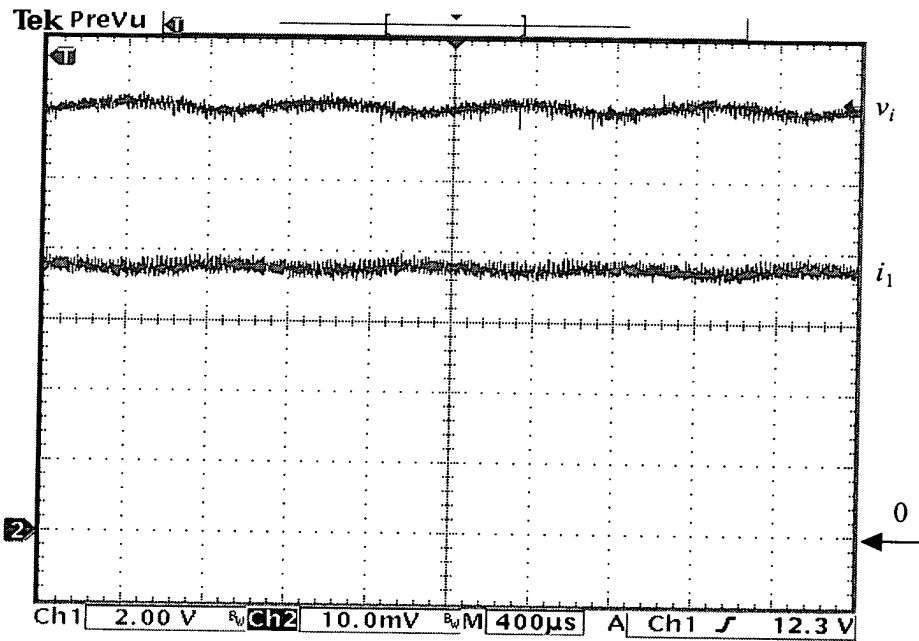


Fig. 17. $P_o - r_i$ characteristics of the solar panel at different P_{lamp} .

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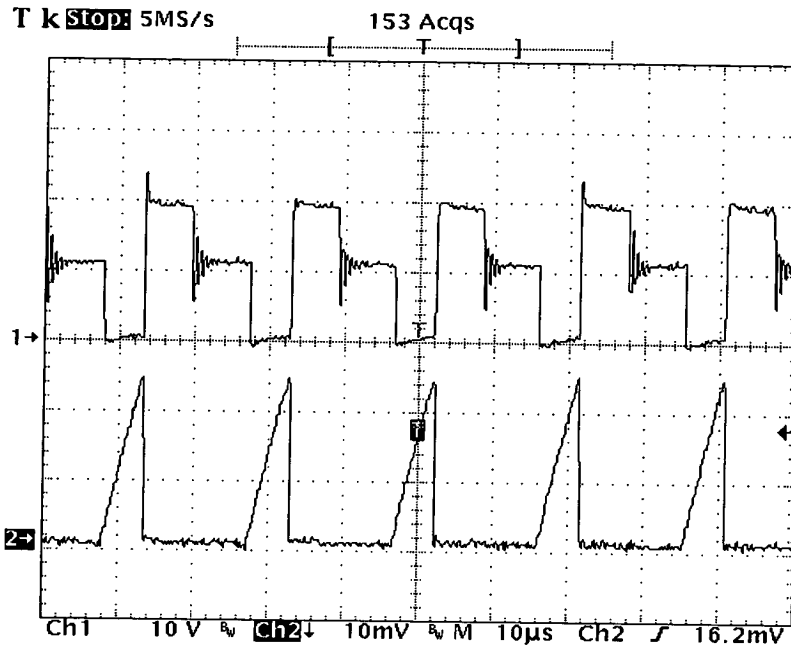


(a) DICM. (v_i : 2V/div. i_l : 0.2A/div.)

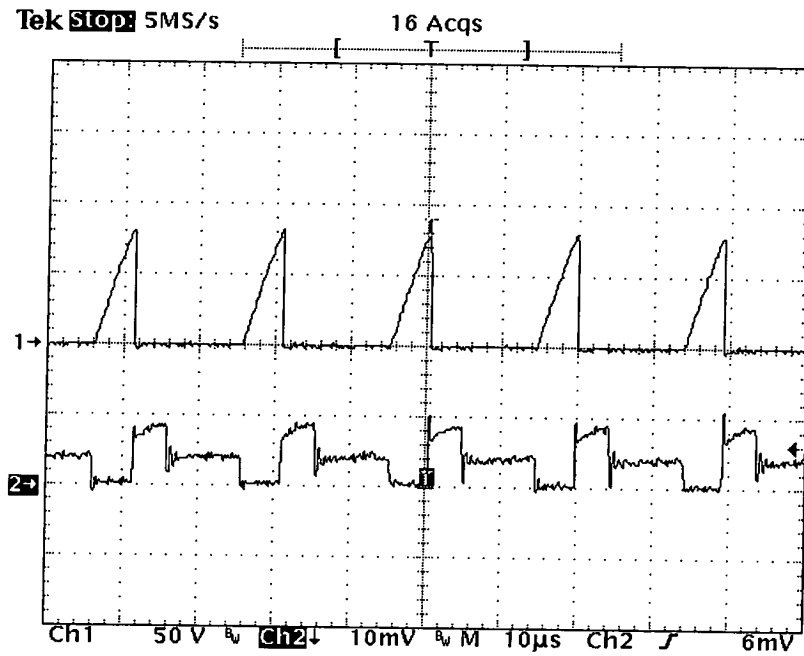


(b) DCVM. (v_i : 2V/div. i_l : 0.2A/div.)

Fig.18. Experimental waveforms of v_i and i_l of the two SEPIC prototypes at the MPP when P_{lamp} equals 900W.

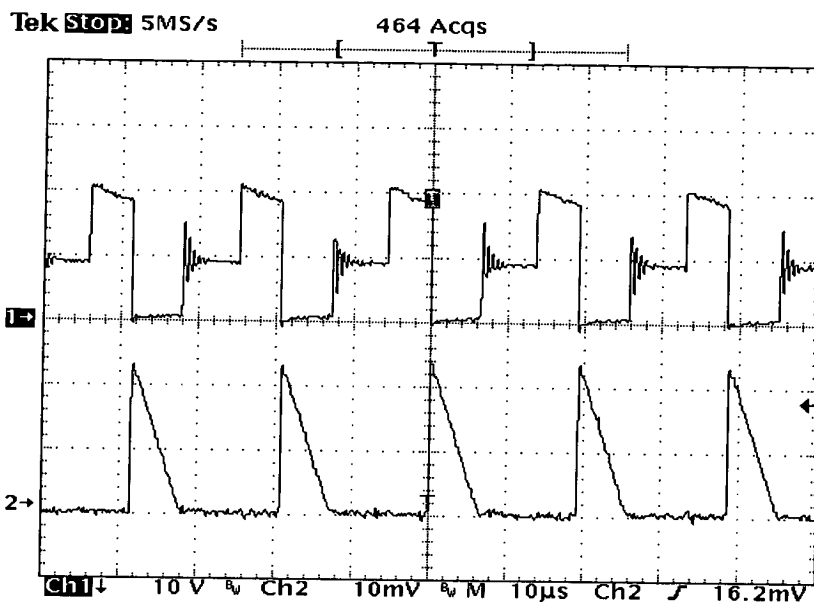


(a) Voltage and current stress on S in DICM. (Ch1: 10V/div. Ch2: 2A/div.)

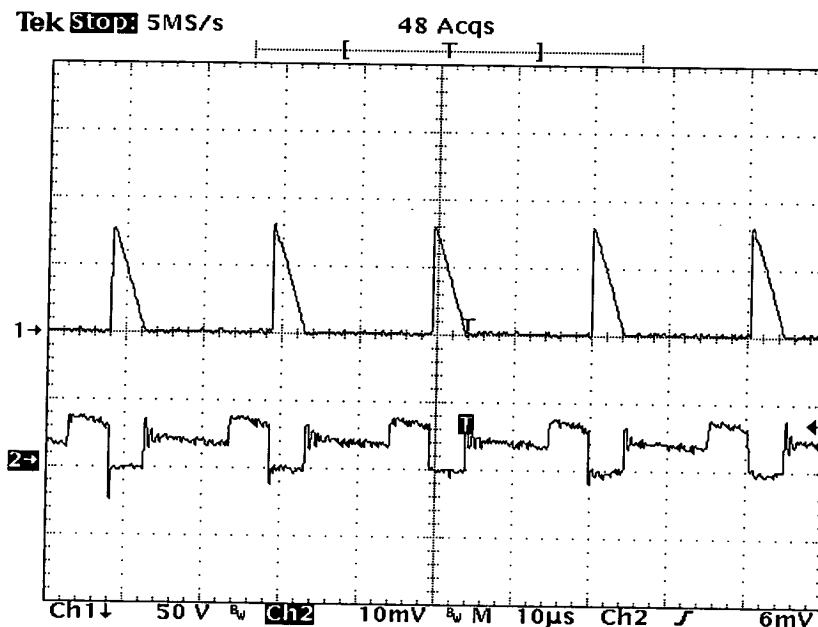


(a) Voltage and current stress on S in DCVM. (Ch1: 50V/div. Ch2: 2A/div.)

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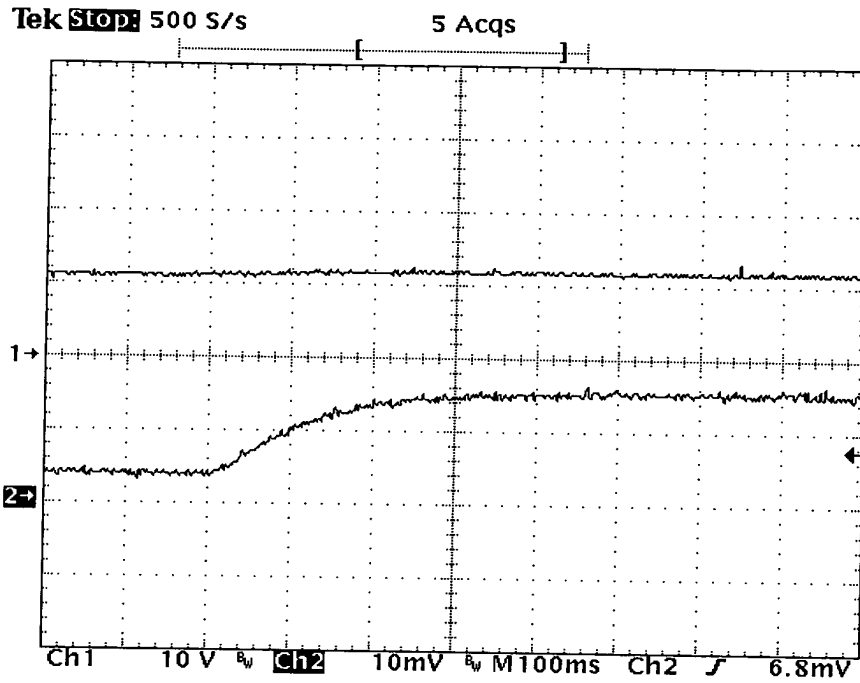


(c) Voltage and current stress on D in DICM. (Ch1: 10V/div. Ch2: 2A/div.)

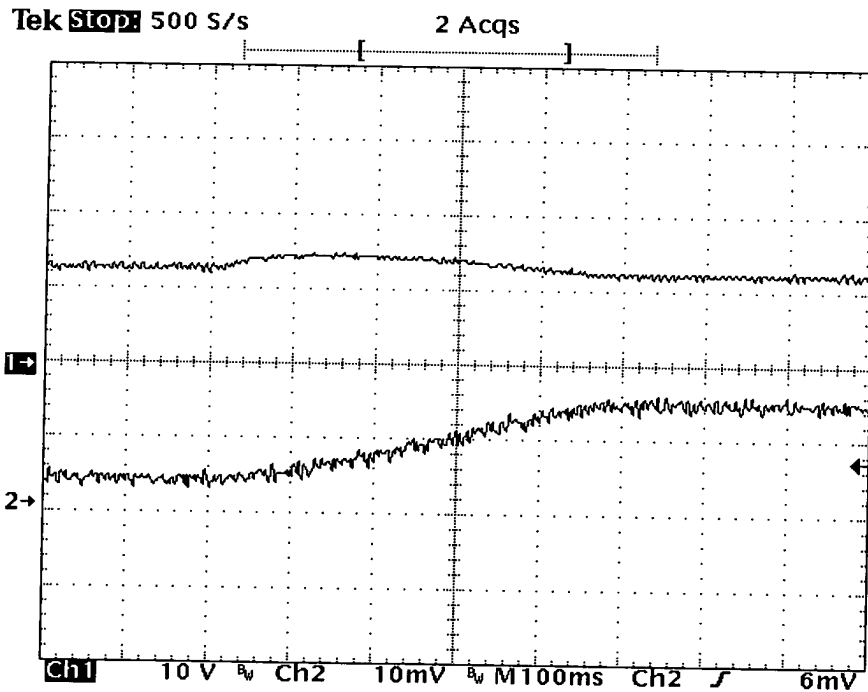


(d) Voltage and current stress on D in DCVM. (Ch1: 50V/div. Ch2: 2A/div.)

Fig.19. Experimental voltage and current stresses on S and D . (Timebase: 10μs/div)



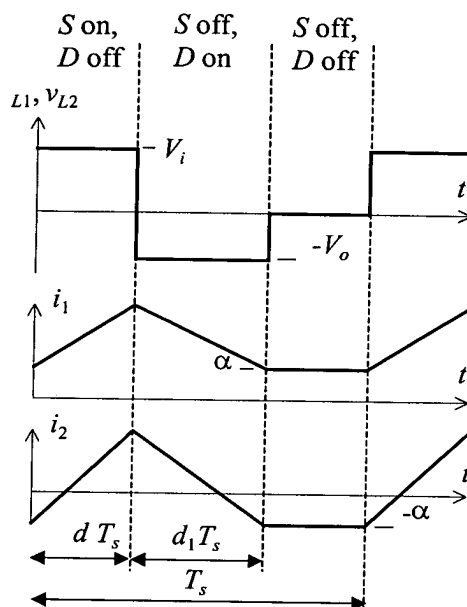
(a) DICM.



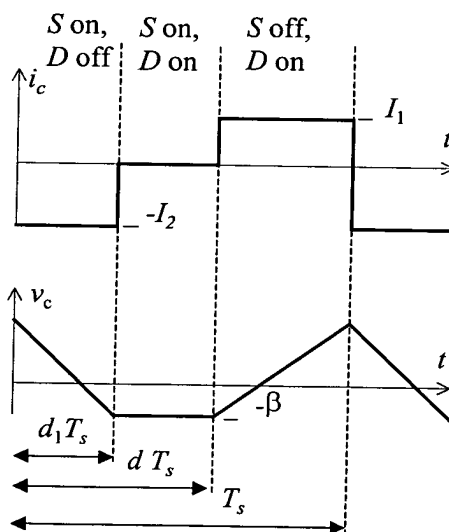
(b) DCVM.

Fig. 20. Experimental waveforms of the SEPIC converters when P_{lamp} is subject to a change from 400W to 900W. (Ch1: V_i , 10V/div. Ch2: I_i , 0.5A/div.)

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(a) Voltage and current waveforms of L_1 and L_2 in DICM.



(b) Current and voltage waveforms of C in DCVM.

Fig. 21 Key waveforms of SEPIC and Cuk converter.